

PROCEDURE 1 - Fall Protection

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Synopsis

This procedure is promulgated to reduce the potential of fall hazards associated with work on unguarded horizontal and vertical work surfaces (e.g., towers, river gauges, roofs). This procedure applies to all NWS facilities and work locations where fall protection is required and to all NWS employees who use fall protection in the performance of their jobs. This procedure excludes portable ladders (See procedure #14, Walking-Working Surfaces).

Initial Implementation Requirements:

- **Analyze Site Operations versus Requirements of the Procedure**
 - Identify personnel impacted by this procedure (*1.3.9*)
 - Conduct Inspection of Fall Arrest System components. (*1.3.7a,b*)
- **Develop/Obtain Documentation/Information required for Site**
 - Document information relevant to Structure Climbing/Descending Emergencies (*Attachment C*)
 - Develop Emergency Response Agreements (ERA) with Local Emergency Response Organizations (*1.3.2a*), if required
- **Designate Person to Administer the Fall Protection Procedure Requirements**
- **Provide Local Training of Site Personnel**
 - Fall Protection and Rescue Training/Certification of Climbers. (*1.3.9*)
 - Safety Observer Training. (*1.3.2b*)
- **Inventory Material/Equipment (Procure as required)**
 - Fall Protection Systems. (*1.5.2b, 1.3.1*)
 - Communication Devices. (*1.5.2b, 1.3.2b*)
 - Hard Hats. (*1.5.2b, 1.3.2i*)
 - Postings/Signs. (*1.5.2b, 1.3.4c*)
 - Fall Object Protection. (*1.5.2b, 1.3.4*)
 - Barricades. (*1.5.2b, 1.3.4b*)

Recurring and Annual Task Requirements:

- **Perform Inspection/Assessment/Testing**
 - Perform Inspection of Fall Arrest System components prior to each use. (*1.3.7a*)
 - Review Climbing Incidents that caused Equipment Stress Loading (*1.3.7c*)
 - Conduct Annual Equipment Inspections. (*1.3.7b, Attachment B*)
- **Review/Update Documentation/Information required for Site**
 - Update information relevant to Structure Climbing/Descending Emergencies (*Attachment C*)
 - Update Emergency Response Agreements (ERA) with Local Emergency Response Organizations. (*1.3.2a*)
 - Maintain Personnel Training Records. (*1.3.9e*)
- **Provide Recertification of Site Personnel**
 - Recertification of Climbers. (*1.3.9b*)
- **Provide Re-training of Site Personnel (as required)**

- Re-training of Climbers. *(1.3.9e)*
- **Replace/Recalibrate/Maintain Material/Equipment (as required)**
 - Fall Protection Systems. *(1.5.2b, 1.3.1)*
 - Communication Devices. *(1.5.2b, 1.3.2b)*
 - Hard Hats. *(1.5.2b, 1.3.2i)*
 - Postings/Signs. *(1.5.2b, 1.3.4c)*
 - Fall Object Protection. *(1.5.2b, 1.3.4)*

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Fall Protection Checklist

Requirements	Reference	YES	NO	N/A	Comments
Is initial and annual review of this procedure conducted and documented?	1.4.2				
Are Fall Protection Systems used when work is being performed on towers, river gauges and other elevated structures where potential fall distance is 6 feet or more?	1.3.1a				
Has there been coordination with the local emergency response organization(s) prior to the commencement of work to determine rescue ability within 30 minutes?	1.3.2a				
Have Emergency Response Agreements (ERA) been prepared and updated, as necessary?	1.3.2a				
Does a Safety Observer accompany the person performing the work requiring personal fall arrest and restraint systems?	1.3.2b				
Does the Safety Observer have immediate access to a reliable communication device for contacting the local emergency response organization should an accident occur?	1.3.2b				
Are only full body harnesses, with compatible components, being utilized for personal fall arrest systems?	1.3.2d				
Are vertical lifelines being used by NWS personnel for fall arrest purposes, when available?	1.3.2g				
Are ladder safety systems being used if installed?	1.3.2f				
Do employees use hard hats when climbing?	1.3.2i				

Requirements	Reference	YES	NO	N/A	Comments
Are all employees who perform work on roofs, in hoist areas, excavation 6 feet and more, etc., protected from falling or tripping by using appropriate fall protection systems?	1.3.4				
Is falling object protection being used when work is being performed at an elevated work 6 feet or more above a lower level?	1.3.2j				
When work is performed at elevated work-sites, is the area enclosed with barricades, if required, to protect station personnel and other workers?	1.3.4b				
Are signs warning of the hazards of falling materials, posted where applicable according to this procedure?	1.3.4c				
Are fall protection systems used when work is performed on roofs which do not have guardrails or parapets?	1.3.3				
Do contractors at this facility who use scaffolds and similar platforms, comply with this procedure?	1.3.6				
Are fall arrest systems inspected by the user prior to each use and also annually?	1.3.7a,b				
Are fall arrest system components removed from service and destroyed after being subjected to loading from a fall?	1.3.7a,c				
Are harnesses and lanyards maintained and stored according to this procedure?	1.3.8				
Have all employees required to climb, work on or descend structures been trained in fall protection and rescue?	1.3.9				

Requirements	Reference	YES	NO	N/A	Comments
Have all trained climbers been recertified every two years (nominal)?	1.3.9b				
Has a Safety Observer been trained in emergency notification and in use of rescue equipment/operations if local emergency organization is not available within 30 minutes?	1.3.2b,c				
Has re-training been provided to all affected employees, as required?	1.3.9e				

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1 FALL PROTECTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope

As part of its goal to provide a safe and healthful workplace, the National Weather Service (MWS) is promulgating this procedure to reduce the potential of fall hazards associated with work on unguarded horizontal and vertical work surfaces (e.g., towers, river gauges, roofs). This procedure applies to all NWS facilities and work locations where fall protection is required and to all NWS employees who use fall protection in the performance of their jobs. This procedure excludes portable ladders (See Procedure #14, Walking-Working Surfaces).

1.2 Definitions

Anchorage. A secure point of attachment for personal fall arrest equipment (e.g., lifelines, lanyards or deceleration devices), capable of supporting impact loading of 5,000 pounds per attached employee or shall be designed and installed under the supervision of the Professional Engineer. If designed, it must be part of a complete personal fall arrest system which maintains a safety factor of at least 2 while limiting maximum arresting force on an employee to 1800 pounds.

Body Belt. A strap that a worker can secure around his/her waist and to which a lanyard or device for positioning can be attached. **The use of body belts as part of a personal fall arrest system is prohibited** Body belts can be used only as part of positioning systems.

Carabiner. A trapezoid or oval shaped connector with a normally closed gate which may be opened by turning of the closing/locking mechanism and applying pressure on the gate that automatically closes when pressure is released. NWS employees should use only steel auto-locking carabiners.

Connector. A device which is used to connect part of the personal arrest system, positioning or restraint systems together. It may be an independent component such as carabiner or it may be integral component of body harness (D-rings) or lanyard (snap-hooks).

Construction Work. Construction, installation, alteration, and/or repair of facilities and/or ancillary equipment.

Field Office. A Field Office may include the following: Weather Forecast Office (WFO), River Forecast Center (RFC), Weather Service Office (WSO), and a Data Collection Office (DCO).

Full Body Harness. A design of multiple adjustable straps that can be secured around the body, having multiple D-rings as means for attaching carabiners, lanyards or other devices suitable for fall arrest, work positioning or restraint. The back (dorsal) D-ring is used for fall arrest or restraint, the front D-ring is used for work positioning or ladder climbing, and side D-rings are used for restraint and for work positioning.

Guardrail system. A vertical barrier erected along exposed edges of walking/working surfaces to prevent falls of persons to lower levels or the ground. A standard guardrail consists of top

rail, mid rail, and posts, and shall have a vertical height of 42 inches plus or minus three (3) inches from the upper surface of top rail to floor, platform, runway, or ramp level. Nominal height of mid rail shall be at least 21 inches.

Guarded Roof Edge. A roof edge which is guarded by a parapet or similar structure with a minimum height of 39 inches.

Horizontal Lifeline. A component consisting of a flexible line for connection to anchorages at both ends to stretch horizontally and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage. Horizontal lifelines and their anchorage strength must be designed only by a qualified Professional Engineer.

Ladder Safety (Climbing) Systems. A fall arrest system that safeguards a worker while climbing or descending structures such as fixed ladders, small towers, poles. It consists of either a flexible steel cable or a rigid rail, mounting brackets, and a safety sleeve. The safety sleeve attached to the vertical cable/rail and worker's harness automatically follows the worker's movement and locks onto the cable/rail when a fall occurs.

Low-Sloped Roof. A roof having a slope less than four vertical inches in twelve horizontal inches.

Maintenance. Making or keeping a structure, equipment, fixture or foundation (substrates) in proper condition in a routine, scheduled or anticipated fashion.

Opening. A gap or void 30 inches (76 cm) or more high and 18 inches (48cm) or more wide, in a wall or partition, through which employees can fall to a lower level.

Operating Unit. For the purpose of this procedure, Operating Unit includes the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), NWS Training Center (NWSTC), National Reconditioning Center (NRC), Radar Operations Center (ROC), or the Sterling Research & Development Center (SR&DC).

Personal Fall Arrest System. A system used to arrest a worker in a fall from a working level. It consists of an anchorage, connectors, a full body harness, shock absorbing lanyard and may include deceleration device, lifeline, or suitable combinations of these. **As of January 1, 1998, the use of a body belt for fall arrest is prohibited.**

Positioning Device System. A system that holds and sustains the worker on an elevated vertical surface and allows him/her to work with both hands free and limits the free fall to 2 feet. It consists of a full body harness, connecting assembly (e.g., positioning lanyard), connectors, and anchorage.

Positioning Lanyard. A flexible line of webbing with connectors (snap-hooks) on both ends that connect to a worker harness's side D-rings. It must be rigged such that a worker cannot free fall more than two feet.

Rope Grab. A mobile or static deceleration device attached to a vertical rope lifeline that automatically by friction locks onto the rope so as to arrest the fall of an employee.

Restraint System. A system designed to prevent the worker from reaching an area in which a free fall could occur. Thus, no free fall is possible (e.g., roof work).

Snap-hook. A connector having a hook-shaped body with a normally closed gate which opens by depressing an opening/locking mechanism and automatically closes when pressure is released. NWS employees shall use only self-closing and self-locking snap-hooks when used for fall protection.

Shock (Energy) Absorber. A component that is designed to dissipate kinetic energy and limits forces imposed on a worker during fall arrest to 900 pounds.

Shock Absorbing Lanyard. A flexible line of webbing, cable, or rope that has an integral shock absorber and connectors at each end for connecting a worker's harness to a lifeline or anchorage.

Steep Roof. A roof having a slope greater than four vertical inches to twelve horizontal inches.

Station Manager. For the purpose of this procedure, the Station Manager shall be either the NWS Regional Director; Directors of Centers under NCEP (Aviation Weather Center, NP6; Storm Prediction Center, NP7; and Tropical Prediction Center, NP8); Directors of the NDBC, NWSTC, and Chiefs of NRC, ROC and SR&DC facilities; or Meteorologist in Charge (MIC.), Hydrologist in Charge (HIC), or Official in Charge (OIC).

Unguarded Roof Edge. Any side or edge roof where there is no wall or guardrail system at least 39 inches high.

Vertical Lifeline. A component consisting of a flexible line for connection to an anchorage at one end to hang vertically and which serves as a means for connecting other components of a personal fall arrest system to the anchorage. The lifeline shall have a nominal breaking strength of 5,000 pounds.

Y Lanyard. (100% Tie-Off). Two-legged lanyard with an integral shock absorber, which allows worker to be tied off to one anchorage point all the time even when moving from one location to another. Each leg is terminated by a connector (snap-hook or carabiner) and a center connector (usually snap-hook) attaches to a back (dorsal) D-ring of a worker's harness.

1.3 Procedure

1.3.1 General. Fall protection systems (e.g., guardrails, railings, safety nets, personal restraint and fall arrest systems, positioning systems, temporary scaffolding) are required under the following conditions:

- a. When potential fall distance is 6 feet or more (e.g., towers, river gauges, unguarded roofs on Upper Air Buildings).
- b. When potential fall distance is 6 feet or less under particularly hazardous circumstances (e.g., working over objects or equipment imposing an impleament hazard).

NOTE: Fall protection equipment is not required for the HVAC fixed ladder inside WFO buildings. Personnel climbing the HVAC fixed ladder should still exercise caution and abide by the rules in section 14.3.6, paragraphs l and m.

1.3.2 Fall Protection Safe Work Practices.

- a. Prior to conducting work on towers, river gauges or similar structures, coordination with the local emergency response organization(s) should be conducted to determine the ability of the organization(s) to respond to the emergency and provide a rescue within 30 minutes.

NOTE: The coordination is intended to familiarize emergency response personnel with the fall protection equipment used by the NWS personnel, the structures the NWS personnel climb/descend, and the types of operations conducted. Familiarity with NWS operations and equipment will allow emergency response personnel to conduct the safest rescue operations possible. Emergency Response Agreement(s) are recommended to be prepared and updated in accordance with NWS Procedure #23. Information relevant to structure climbing/descending emergencies should be documented as a part of this procedure (see attachment C) and the site Emergency Action Plan, NWS Procedure #5, Attachment A.

- b. A safety observer must accompany the person involved in any work that requires the use of personal fall arrest or restraint system (e.g., climbing towers, descending river gauges). The safety observer must be trained in summoning the assistance of a local emergency response organization in case an accident occurs and must have immediate access to a reliable communication device (telephone, cellular phone, two-way radio, etc.).
- c. When a local emergency response organization is not available within the 30 minute response time, a safety observer trained in use of rescue equipment and rescue operations must be present. Appropriate rescue equipment shall be readily available in case an emergency rescue is required.

NOTE: A minimum number of rescue equipment kits for towers under and over 100 feet in elevation have been provided to the NWS regions. Additional rescue equipment kits will be stocked at the National Logistics Supply Center (NLSC) and available for ordering. Rescue equipment shall be replaced/refurbished after every five years.

- d. The use of body belts for personal fall arrest systems is prohibited. Only full body harnesses and compatible components, including all connectors, shall be utilized for personal fall arrest system. Personal fall protection equipment shall be replaced after every five years.
- e. Lanyards used as part of a personal fall arrest system shall have a maximum length of six feet and shall be equipped with integral shock absorbers. These lanyards shall be attached to the rear (dorsal) D-ring of a full body harness and shall be free of knots.

- f. Ladder safety systems (when available) shall be used for climbing and descending if installed on towers, ladders or similar structures, river gauges, etc.
- g. Vertical lifelines should be used by NWS personnel for fall arrest purposes, when available. Each employee shall be attached to a separate lifeline.
Horizontal lifelines, when used, must be designed by a Professional Engineer, qualified in fall protection.
- h. In the absence of vertical lifelines or ladder safety systems, NWS employees shall use Y lanyards with integral shock absorbers connected to a back (dorsal) D-ring of a full body harnesses when climbing towers and similar structures.
- i. While climbing, NWS employees shall wear hard hats that provide top and side impact protection and have three-point chin straps.
- j. Employees working on floors, roofs, or other walking/working surfaces shall be protected from falling or tripping through holes (including skylights), openings, hoist areas, and excavations more than six feet (1.8 m) above lower levels, by personal fall arrest systems, restraint systems, covers, or guardrails erected around such holes.

1.3.3 Roof Access

- a. A fall protection system is required for work performed on low-sloped roofs with a ground-to-eave height greater than six feet. This does not apply at points of access such as stairways, ladders and ramps or when persons are on the roof only to inspect, investigate or estimate roof level conditions. A fall protection system shall consist of one or more of the following:
 - (1) Guardrails.
 - (2) Safety nets.
 - (3) Personal fall arrest system.
 - (4) Warning lines.
 - (5) Work-positioning or work-restraint devices such as locking rope grabs and static lanyards that are designed to restrict motion within or at the work area.
- b. For work performed on a roof with a ground-to-eave height less than 6 feet, and a width less than 50 feet, guardrails, warning lines or personal fall arrest system may be used.
- c. For all work on steep roofs, a fall protection system shall be used as defined in paragraph 1.3.3a.

1.3.4 Falling Object Protection

- a. Falling object protection such as toeboards, paneling, screening and guardrails shall be utilized when work is performed at an elevated work area six feet or more above a lower level. No material or equipment shall be stored within four feet of the working edge.
- b. To protect other employees and workers on the site, the area below the elevated work site shall be completely enclosed with barricades not less than 6 feet back from the projected edge of the work above.
- c. Signs warning of the hazard of falling materials shall be posted, when necessary. For NEXRAD towers, these signs shall carry warnings about falling ice and shall be posted outside of ice falling area, where appropriate.

1.3.5 Aerial Lifts. Employees being lifted in aerial buckets shall wear a full body harness and be anchored to certified anchor points inside the bucket, connected by a lanyard adjusted as short as possible.

1.3.6 Scaffolds. Suspended scaffolds or similar platforms used by NWS employees or contractors shall comply with the pertinent requirements of 29 CFR 1926, Subpart L, "Scaffolds".

1.3.7 Inspection and Testing of Fall Protection System

- a. Fall arrest system components shall be inspected by the user before each use (see attachment A: Pre-use Inspection Guide). Each rivet shall be examined to be certain that it is secure. All fall protection hardware including buckles, D-rings, snap-hooks, and webbing shall be examined. Defective equipment shall be removed from service and returned to the Safety or Environmental/Safety Focal Point for disposal. The following components are available for replacement at NLSC:
 - (1) Harnesses (ASN 060-P-4, 060-P-5, 060-P-6, 060-P-7, 060-P-8)
 - (2) Y Lanyard (ASN 060-P-9)
 - (3) Positioning Lanyard (ASN 060-P-10)
 - (4) Carabiners (ASN 060-P-11, 060-P-12)
 - (5) Rescue Equipment Kits
 - (i) Towers below 100 feet (ASN 060-K-3)
 - (ii) Towers above 100 feet (ASN 060-K-4)
- b. The Safety or Environmental/Safety Focal Point shall ensure that annual inspection of fall protection system components is conducted and an inspection log is kept (see attachments A and B).

- c. Equipment subjected to stress loading in a fall shall be destroyed after a review of the fall has been completed.

1.3.8 Maintenance and Storage

- a. Washing harnesses and lanyards in soapy water is the best way to remove loose debris, followed by rinsing with fresh water. Drying in a cool area away from ultra-violet (UV) light is recommended. Always make sure labels are legible. Do not use industrial solvents on synthetic materials. Do not oil moving parts unless instructed by manufacturer.
- b. Synthetic material should be kept away from bright sunlight and UV light during storage and maintained in a cool dry place. Fading of dyed synthetic color is an indicator to signify UV exposure which may be damaging.

1.3.9 Training

- a. Fall protection/rescue training shall be provided for all NWS employees required to climb, work on and descend structures in performance of their job duties. Training shall be provided by a competent person as defined in 29 CFR 1926.503 (a)(2).
- b. Fall Protection/rescue recertification shall be required every two years (nominal) for personnel who attend initial fall protection/rescue training after September 4, 2002, the effective date of this requirement. Climbers trained in fall protection and rescue before September 4, 2002 will be recertified before the end of fiscal year 2004 and will thereafter observe the two-year (nominal) recertification cycle based on their recertification date. The two-year recertification period is nominal to account for changes in course schedule and personnel availability from year to year. For example, a climber certified in March 2003 would require recertification before the end of FY05, not necessarily in March 2005.
- c. A written certification shall be generated by the training/recertification organization that contains the name of the employee trained, the date of the training and the subject of the certification for each individual successfully completing the training. Training records shall be maintained by the site safety or environmental/safety focal point or his/her designee.
- d. Training shall consist of, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) Recognition of the hazards related to falls.
 - (2) Procedures to be followed to minimize hazards related to falls.
 - (3) Successful demonstration of the ability to use fall protection equipment by trainees.
 - (4) Procedures for inspection of equipment such as harnesses and lanyards.

- (5) Rescue techniques.
- e. Re-training shall be required when:
 - (1) Changes in the workplace render previous training obsolete.
 - (2) Changes in the types of fall protection systems or equipment to be used render previous training obsolete.
 - (3) Affected employees fail to retain the requisite knowledge of skill provided by the training.
- f. Recertification shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (1) Classroom review of fall protection/rescue techniques taught during initial training.
 - (2) Successful demonstration of proficiency in application of rescue techniques by each participant.

1.4 Quality Control

1.4.1 Regional or Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinators

- a. Shall perform an annual assessment of the regional headquarter facilities or operating unit to monitor and promote compliance with the requirements of this procedure.
- b. Shall perform assessments or designate personnel to perform assessments of all field offices to monitor and promote compliance with the requirements of this procedure every two years.

1.4.2 Station Manager

Shall review or delegate review of this procedure on an annual basis to ensure that the facility is complying with its requirements. Confirmation of this review shall be forwarded to the Regional or Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinator.

1.4.3 NWS Headquarters (NWSH)

- a. The NWS Safety Office shall perform an annual assessment of the NWSH facilities to ensure that the facilities are in compliance with this procedure.
- b. The NWSH Safety Office shall periodically perform an assessment of the regional headquarters and field offices to ensure compliance with this procedure. The frequency of these regional and field office assessments shall be determined by the NWSH Safety Office.
- c. Requests for clarification concerning this procedure shall be directed to the NWSH Safety Office.

1.5 Responsibilities

1.5.1 Regional or Operating Unit Environmental/Safety Coordinators*

Shall monitor and coordinate to promote compliance with the requirements of this procedure for the regional headquarters, and field offices or operating units.

1.5.2 Station Manager*

- a. Shall have oversight over the implementation of this procedure, and ensure that the requirements of this procedure are followed by individuals at the NWS facility.
- b. Shall ensure that initial and periodic inventory of fall protection systems, communication devices, postings/signs, hard hats, barricades and other safety equipment is accomplished and adequate stock is maintained.

1.5.3 Safety or Environmental/Safety Focal Point*

Shall ensure that any responsibilities delegated to them by the Station Manager are implemented in accordance with the requirements of this procedure.

1.5.4 Employees

- a. Individual employees affected by this procedure are required to read, understand and comply with the requirements of this procedure.
- b. Report unsafe or unhealthful conditions and practices to their supervisor or safety or environmental/safety focal point.

NOTE: * Reference WSOM Chapter A-45 for complete list of responsibilities.
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1.6 References

Incorporated References. The following list of references is incorporated as a whole or in part into this procedure. These references can provide additional explanation or guidance for the implementation of this procedure.

- 1.6.1 American National Standards Institute, ANSI Z359.1-1992, "Safety Requirements for Personal Fall Arrest Systems".
- 1.6.2 National Weather Service, NWS Occupational Safety and Health Procedure 5, "Emergency Action Plan"
- 1.6.3 U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR 1910.28, "Scaffolds".
- 1.6.4 U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR 1910.66, Appendix C, "Fall Arrest Systems".
- 1.6.5 U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR 1910.145, "Signs and Tags".

- 1.6.6 U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR 1926.104, "Safety Belts, Lifelines, and Lanyards".
- 1.6.7 U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR 1926.500, Subpart M - "Fall Protection".
- 1.6.8 U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR 1926 Subpart L, "Scaffolding."

1.7 Attachments

Attachment A. Pre-Use Inspection Guide, Fall Protection Equipment.

Attachment B. Annual Inspection Log, Fall Protection Equipment.

Attachment C. Structure Climbing/Descending Emergencies.

ATTACHMENT A

Pre-Use Inspection Guide

Fall Protection Equipment

WEBBINGS - Harnesses/Lanyards

Expected Service Lifetime: Per manufacturer's instructions or 5 years in use.

Recommended Check: Look for cuts (C-inch width in webs) wear burns, stitching problems, UV damage, chemical attack and/or ingrained dirt or oil.

ROPES - Lifelines/Lanyards

Expected Service Lifetime: Per manufacturer's instructions or 5 years maximum regardless of use and only when stored in a clean, dark and dry area.

Recommended Check: Check termination splices, wear points, ingrained dirt, kinks and broken wires in cables and thimbles, cuts to 1/4-strand, wear in ropes, UV damage and/or chemical attack.

HARDWARE - Snap Hooks/D-Rings and Ladder Climbing Devices

Expected Service Lifetime: Approximately 5 years.

Recommended Check: Cracks, distortions, wear points, sticking of gate, functioning of gate and keeper latch.

<p>NOTE: If fall occurs, remove all equipment involved from service.</p>

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ATTACHMENT B
Annual Inspection Log
Fall Protection Equipment
(To be used with attachment A)

Component	Date	Pass/Fail	Comments

Inspector

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ATTACHMENT C
Structure Climbing/Descending Emergencies

List structures maintained by site personnel (tower, river gauge, etc.):

No.	Structure Type	Location (address, if applicable)	Emergency Response Organization* (if available within 30-minute response time)

Emergency Response Organization(s):

Name _____ Phone Number _____

Name _____ Phone Number _____

(Attach Emergency Response Agreement, if available)

* - N/A. If no Emergency Response Organization available within 30-minute response time additional personnel trained in rescue operations and equipped with rescue kit must accompany the climber(s)

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